The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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Original Tale.

ELROD, THE TORY.

A Tale of the American Revolution.

(CONTINUED.)

The morning which followed the events related in the previous portions of our story, found a company of about as hard a looking set of ruffians as you could well imagine, rendezvoused in an "old field pine thicket." So dense was this mass of stunted evergreen that it was with difficulty anything could be seen more than a few steps beyond the pathlike road which led through its labyrinths. In the midst of this pine thicket was a small opening, adorned with a well built log house, arranged for any emergency. In and around this cabin were assembled these cutthroat looking individuals, seemingly ready for any deviltry which might turn up.

These fellows numbered about a dozen, dressed in various fantastic costumes.

Still was in his glory, as he assumed the leadership of this precious gang of rogues, and was displaying his authority whenever there was the least occasion for anything of the kind.

This bivouac of marauders was to remain intact during the day, so that Still could perfect his plans, and as the morning was misty and gloomy, the whole party adjourned to the house for breakfast. The day was spent quietly, but as soon as the dusk of evening approached, the scene changed and unusual activity prevailed. The picketed horses were carefully groomed and saddled, and everything was in readiness for a raid, while the men lay around a large log fire.

About two o'clock in the morning every one was aroused and in a few minutes the party were all mounted and threading their way, single file, through the stunted pines towards the highway.

The mists of the preceding day were yet veiling every object and but for the careful tread of the horsemen, all was silent.

At length the road was reached, and the party struck out in an easy gallop westward. About an hour elapsed before a halt was ordered, and the party withdrew to the wood and concealed themselves as best they could.

Presently an owl hooted and a wailing cry like a panther was heard in answer. Every man exhibited an uneasy appearance, and Still, who had previously kept up a show of courage, appeared to wilt into insignificance.

The cautious tread of Otahlee was now heard along the skirts of the woods, and he had hardly crept under cover, before our old friend Stump appeared on the opposite side of the road, although not visible sufficiently to thoroughly identify him, yet his cat-like tread was enough to show the party that they were watched as well as watching. This game of "owl and panther" was kept up until the faint streaks of the morning lent a more certain shimmer to the scene. Scarcely was it light enough, before the lithe form of Stump had crept up to the very edge of the road and reconnoitred. Not a movement was made, and still the human-like cry of the panther was heard, and now quite near the scout's retreat. In a moment a clear, sharp crack of a rifle rang out on the morning air, and a huge tawny skinned animal fell from a tree on the opposite side of the road from where the scout lay concealed, right on the back of one of the horses, who had exhibited some uneasiness for some time.

Still was frightened into fits and lay squirming in his lair, while the Indian sprang up and made for the rearing horse, amid the throng of nearly paralyzed men. Tearing the animal from the horse and throwing it to the ground, he found it to be one of the party who had set out in advance and in endeavoring to draw Stump into an ambuscade had forforfeited his life in his assumed guise.

All was now confusion, but another scout coming in and reporting all right below, the rascals mustered up courage to go on, after choosing a new commander, as Still would neither lead the troop nor even promise to go with them; but he and the Indian were close together in a confab.

It was now morning, and the heavy fog mantled everything, making marching very uncertain. After a short ride, the marauders halted for consultation, and concluding all was right they moved ahead at a round pace, and ere they were aware of it their horses were leaping the fencing which surrounded the house of Jim Wilkins, and right in the midst of a party of fox hunters, who were just preparing for a chase. There was no time for retreat, and at it they went, firing right and left and receiving as good and better than they sent. After a brief struggle the tories were routed with about half of their men *hors du combat* and several dead.

With a yell of victory some dozen of the whigs, headed by Lucas, pursued and succeeded in tugging one or two, while the others escaped by a tearing race through the brushwood.

The yard presented a fearful scene. Four of the tories were badly wounded and lying groaning on the ground, while two lay dead on the dry grass. Half of the party were wounded, two dead and four escaped. Among the whigs there were only a few scratches, not one of the patriots being seriously hurt. The cause of this unfortunate affair lay with Still, whose courage gave out at the panther scrape, because he knew that it would be worse than useless to try to "sarcumvent" Stump. Yet he and the Indian had slipped up in the rear to see the issue. The new commander had been rash, and not knowing the country had thus run the company right into the clutches of the Whig hunters.

The prisoners were well treated, and with one exception were strangers to this section. The one who was known was the party whom we called Mike. He was roughly handled, and threatened with a dose of "suspended animation," which would have been promptly given had not Lucas interposed and taken charge of the fellow, who now swore that he was a whig all the time, and only went with the crowd to learn the movements of the tories.

"Aha! ha! ha! mars Mike, you no fool dis yer nigger. You lef' de do' at ole mars on Christmas day, an' run like a deer to de ribber and cut loose yer canoe, and shoved him out in de middle ob de crik which makes de fork. What for you hist dat ar bit ob flannel rag for, eh? Aha! ha! ha! ha!"

Mike raved like a madman at this, and yelled:

"You black imp of hell! What are you always mixing in my business for? Can't an honest man go out a fishin' for "cats," without being a tory? Say, you knock-kneed charcoal?"

"Donno, how about fishin' for "cats" wid a piece ob red flannel stuck to de pole. What for you hab dat flag, you half and half mars, you?"

"Silence, Mose, and don't crow over a man that's down. Shame on you," said Major Lucas.

"You go 'long, mars Mike, de debbil will hab you 'fore long," sang out the irate darky, shaking his fist at the now pinioned Mike, who looked badly enough.

By this time all the party had breakfast, and as the balance of the pursuers had all returned, it was agreed upon to loose the dogs and try a grand old hunt for the balance of the day.

Near the banks of the creek which formed the forks of the river, but several miles from Mr. Lucas' residence, was situated a neat cottage, surrounded by noble oaks, while the banks of the stream near by were fringed with willows, whose graceful boughs were laved by the crystal like stream. Here about noon of the day of the fight at Wilkins' house, was seated in the door, a young girl of remarkable loveliness. She was dressed in the plain linsey woolsey of the times, but the style and cut of the garments exhibited mature taste. The principal attraction was in the wonderful comeliness of her "face divine," possessing those elegant classic features which you seldom find among our country maidens. A wealth of chestnut curls were gracefully falling from a faultless head, which was carried with that jaunty poise, so natural with the rustic beauties who have been so lavishly blessed with beauty of stature as well as amiability of mind.

The sun had declined considerably, before the maiden seemed to awake from her reverie, and hurriedly arising she lifted the pail from the shelf near the door, and rather reluctantly sauntered toward a steep descent on the edge of the forest, where she entered a beautiful little nook, surrounded by rocky elevations on three sides, while in front of a deep, mossy spring, stretched out a beautiful opening or meadow, yet verdant with the close-set sod. The spring gushed out of a natural fissure in the rock into a granite basin, containing never less than three feet of water. The surroundings were wild and wierd-like. The trees were full of the Druidical mistletoe and the rocky hillside was covered with magnificent ferns, interspersed with long moss of variegated colors. Here in this sylvan retreat, May Arrington seated herself and gazed long and wistfully down into the narrow oak openings which bordered this strip of verdure.

Presently she thought she saw forms dodging behind the trees, seemingly bent on approaching this retired spot, yet endeavoring to do so cautiously and without causing alarm. May was not the girl to become frightened at trifles, so paying no further attention to the matter, she filled her pail and turned her steps towards the house.

She had, however, made but little progress, when a shrill call attracted her attention, and on looking around she beheld Still standing on the opposite hill beckoning her to stop. Knowing him well and not thinking of any evil intent, she sat down on the first step on the hill.

Still came up with his usual shambling gait and asked civilly after her health.

He was answered as cordially, and asked what he was hanging round her home for at this time of day.

"I was huntin' lodgings for me and Otahlee as we was chased by the 'tarnal whigs round here, and we must clear out'n these diggins fore long."

"I am heartily glad of it, Still," remarked May, "particularly as you are getting more and more mischievous every day!"

"What if Elrod was to hear you talk so, Miss May?" asked Still.

"This is the third time within a week that you have hinted Elrod's attachment to me. I again tell you that I bear your master no ill will, but further than gratitude for saving my poor father's life from such ruthless hands as you and the Indian, I feel no interest in his welfare."

"We must remain all night, at any rate, Miss May, and as no one is likely to be at home before morning, you will not be disturbed again."

"I cannot consent to your staying in the house. The barn is good enough for such as you."

"Phew! my birdie, to be plain about it, you must let us do as we like to-night. In the house we go and promise to sleep on the floor before the fire."

May protested strenuously, but nothing would do, and so she reluctantly consented, and picking up the pail, in no good humor, she hurried to the house.

As she entered she found Otahlee, the Indian, already reclining on a bench before the glowing fire.

"How came you here, Otahlee," asked May.

"Me want to stay all night by fire."

"But you can't, as Still will be here before long."

"Me wait for white brother."

Here was a dilemna, but as she could think of no evil befalling her, she quietly acquiesced.

By this time the sun had gone down and Still came sneaking around and into the house.

May retired to her chamber at the far end of the house, and barred herself in. But the windows of the building were so low that entrance could easily be gained by persons from the outside.

Everything remained quiet, however, and May, throwing herself on a lounge, fell into a disturbed slumber, and from that into a deep sleep.

In the kitchen, Still and the Indian were busy laying plans for the abduction of "the gal" as they called May.

One proposition after another failed, and at last about midnight, Still agreed to try the windows and see if they were fastened. Returning he reported all favorable.

The Indian now prepared a rude couch out of his buffalo robe and Still sat before the fire, nodding.

Not fearing anything, May had not acted with any precaution. She little dreamed that in her father's house were two who were plotting together for her abduction.

Things remained thus until about three o'clock, when Still slipped out and succeeded in raising the window of the room and glided in, followed by the Indian.

There before them lay, on a plain lounge, and in a deep sleep, the object of their adventure.

Naturally the surroundings would have seemed rather to abash an intruder, but, not so here. Still, without much ado prepared a gag, and, then quickly motioning to the Indian to be ready, he gently, though quickly placed a "stopper" in her mouth, at the same time gently lifting her up. Of course these appliances, gently as they may have been made, awakened the sleeper, but before she could cry out her mouth was bound with a cloth and her limbs slightly but securely pinioned. The shock caused a fainting fit, and in this condition she was carried to the creek, and from thence to the river bank, where a canoe was in readiness to convey them across the stream. All these movements were made in a hurry and the party with their captive were out and away, long ere the faintest glimmer of the morning in the eastern sky.

They were not unwatched, however, as the future will show.

Old Mose had but little relish for a fight, but for a long time had had his suspicions aroused by "dose sneaks, Still and punkin' head, a creepin' around mars Arrington's house," and so he kept one eye towards the cottage, especially when "young mars was out in de neighborhood" or when Miss May, as frequently was the case lately, was alone in the house.

On the night in question Mose was too late to prevent the mischief, but he was on the scent to find the destination of the party. So keeping at a distance he watched their movements and succeeded in tracing them to the log house in the centre of the pine thicket. Mose kept his own counsel as he slowly returned home.

The abduction was so quietly and quickly done that Mose had hard work to keep in hearing of the villains.

While these events were transpiring in the neighborhood, Lucas and his friends were making arrangements for driving Elrod and his gang out of the neighborhood and forcing them to take a more open and active part in their hitherto covert game. This Elrod did not altogether relish, as he would rather act as a spy and be a thorn in the sides of his whig neighbors than to go into a regular campaign.

Elrod was aware of this movement, and thus Miss Arrington was carried to the hidden retreat rather than to Elrod's cottage.

When Still and the Indian had arrived at the cabin, they safely and carefully laid their now revived burden on a neat but rude couch of skins, and unbinding her limbs and taking the gag off gently, they gave the lady to understand that Mrs. Elrod would be here in a moment.

Nothing was done to irritate the fair prisoner, and the appearance of one of her own sex caused a hope to spring up in her heart.

"Mrs. Elrod, why am I thus taken from my home into this den of thieves," asked May.

"It's John's devilment, I suppose, and I could do nothing with him. I am afraid of his future, though you shall not be harmed."

"I supposed as much when I saw you were here, and I am glad you are to be my jailer. John Elrod gains nothing for this, and I will tell you that his life is not worth one cent, when this piece of mischief is known."

"I know it, May, and I hope I will not live to see the end of this. He is my son, and of course I do what I can for him; but my heart is with the patriots, and John knows it, although I have never said a word so as to compromise myself."

"I hope my friends will find me here before long. I know now where that smoke comes from that used to rise so peacefully from among these thick pine clumps."

"You seed it, did you. I always told John that this smoke could be seen from Arrington's house, and some day his hiddin' place would be found out. But here he comes."

Elrod was now seen approaching the house with a quick, hurried pace, and came in without much ceremony, and sat down by the fire.

May was perfectly composed now, as she had the assurance of the old lady that she would stand between her and danger.

Elrod spoke not a word, but sat musing and gazing into the glowing coals. At last May broke the silence by saying:

"John Elrod, did you send Still and that hateful Indian to kidnap me; and to disarm my fears, bid them claim shelter under our roof, because you have a sort of claim upon us for saving father's life in one of those unfortunate skirmishes that occurred in Chatham county, during the regulator's war?"

Elrod colored up to his eyes and answered:

"The impious fools, no! I told Still to go and bring you to this house, by saying that I was about leaving this country, and had a word to say to you about it. I couldn't go to you, as Lucas and his infernal nigger, Mose, are watching my 'goings out and comings in' like hawks."

"Well, what's the difference, since you knew well enough that I would not come without being forced?"

Elrod laughingly replied:

"It does not matter since you're not hurt, May, and you know I must have an answer to my proposal, and your presence was necessary for that."

"Well, I can tell you as I hinted some time since, that I had no interest in your welfare further than gratitude for your favoring father."

"What's that?" roared Elrod, hoarse with rage. "After I have saved your rebel father and his rebel whelp of a son from instant death, you dare refuse to receive my attentions."

"I am responsible for my own actions only, and do not fear anything you may say or do."

"We'll see about that. Here, Still, take this beauty to the cave, and see that she is well guarded."

Here Mrs. Elrod stepped in and spoke up:

"John Elrod, this must not be."

"It shall be, and I must secure the prize that I have so long risked my life for in staying round in this whig hole."

Still here roughly took hold of May, and received an ugly gash in his hand for his trouble. Four other ruffians rushed in and the struggling girl was again gagged, bound and blindfolded, and carried out in the rear of the cabin.

(*To be Continued.*)

A Horrible Death.

We were yesterday put into possession of the details of the death of a Chinaman on the Coronades, day before yesterday, says the San Diego *World* of January 1, that eclipses in horror the death scene described by Victor Hugo in his "Toilers of the Sea," in which a devil fish is introduced with a graphic power. Our readers know that the abalone meat is a prized delicacy of the Chinaman, and that the shell of the abalone, when properly polished, is one of the most fancied and beautiful things in nature. The abalones are generally sought lower down the coast, but are also found in the neighborhood of San Diego.

Day before yesterday Fung Chow, a professional fisherman, residing near Roseville, known among Americans by the nickname of "Chowder," started out to the Coronadoes in his boat to hunt for abalones. Of course his movements can only be surmised by the event. The supposition is that he moored his boat and began his quest. The Caronades are quite abrupt in their formation—precipitous, but occasionally broken. "Chowder" saw an enormous abalone in a cleft of the rock, in a place covered with water when the tide was in, and throwing himself on his stomach, he dropped over the ledge to wrench the delicacy from its fastness. Abalones are univalvular, and if in detaching one from the rock, to which it can fix itself almost immovably, one happens to not wrench it loose at once, it often closes its single shell on the rock, prisoning the spoiling hand, and causing inexpressible agony.

This was poor "Chowder's" fate. As his evil star would have it, the abalone was unusually large, and the poor Chinaman, unable to release himself, must have early realized that he was doomed. From his position, leaning over the rock, he could not brace himself, or obtain any leverage by which at the sacrifice of the hand, if need be, he could tear himself free.

We can imagine the agony suffered by the poor wretch as he waited long hours for the rising of the tide which should end his misery by death. The actual pains endured must have been unspeakable, and no help was nearer than eighteen miles.

We can conceive of nothing so horrible as such a situation, except the ancient Persian punishment of the "Boat," described minutely in Plutarch, in which the victim was thrown to the ground, a boat was turned upside down over him and staked, and his face was smeared with honey to attract the insects. There he was left to die. The poor Chinaman's plight was almost as bad as this, but, happily, the returning tide prevented the agony from being lasting. The inexorable water, however did their work. There came a time when the poor Chinamen could strain no longer, and when the briny flood sucked from his lungs the breath of life.

When, yesterday, Chowder's body was recovered by a brother Celestial, his dead hand was still clutched in the remorseless grasp of the abalone, which had so terribly avenged the invasion of his rocky home.

Assassination in Berlin.

[Correspondence of the Lodon Daily News.]

BERLIN, January 4.—"Berlin is getting to be very unsafe," said a policeman to me the other day. "This morning we found the body of a man in a lonely suburb, murdered and robbed. Last evening a woman's throat was cut on her stairway, as she was descending to the street. The day before yesterday a merchant was gagged and robbed in his own store. There are a good many villains about."

"Yes, indeed," added another, cheerfully, "look well to your doors and windows."

Good advice this, and a small dealer in arms here in the city has a placard in his window which reads: "In view of the growing insecurity of Berlin, gentlemen are advised to buy and carry one of my new and improved pocket pistols. Price ——." That this was not a mere commercial manœuvre on the part of the small merchant, is abundantly proved by the daily police records. The Bourse *Gazette* has lately published a list of the more notable assassinations during November and December, and I hope and believe that no other city in Europe can show such a reckoning.

On the 2d of November a tailor was mortally wounded and robbed in the chulstrasse, and a workman dangerously stabbed in the Gitschiner-strasse; on the 7th a laborer was robbed in the Hamburger-strasse; 12th, a gentleman was seized before his own house, dragged into the hall and robbed; 16th, St. Phillip's Church was plundered; 30th, a goldsmith was stabbed and robbed in his own shop.

The month of December shows an improvement even on this. On the 7th a man was beaten down, and robbed in a leading thoroughfare; 12th, a widow in the Neue Kongs-strasse was stabbed and robbed in her own hall; 11th, a bricklayer was found dead on the bank of the Wiesen canal; 13th, a woman named Springer was found dead and robbed in her own house; 14th, a laborer was robbed and left for dead in the Choriner-strasse; 18th, a tinker was chloroformed and robbed; 21st, a laborer was found in the suburbs murdered and robbed; 26th, a cigar dealer, Schunemann, was attacked and overpowered at midday in his own shop, in the busy Commandanten strasse, and robbed; 37th, an attempt was made to break into a shop, and the proprietor was threatened with a knife, etc.

Some of these cases were particularly atrocious. Take that of the woman Springer. Her husband returned home late and found his wife in bed, as he supposed, asleep, but when he threw back the clothing, he revealed a ghastly corpse, the head nearly severed from the body by a knife. The case of the cigar merchant, Schunemann, attracted the most general notice. The day after Christmas, about noon, two ruffians entered his shop, attacked him with knives, emptied the till, and locking the door behind them, cooly walked off. The victim was found some hours later, and now lies at a hospital, barely alive, but speechless. There is not the slightest clue to the robbers, and it is not even certain that Schunemann could give any information, even if he were conscious.

The prevailing atrocity of these crimes reveals a very desperate spirit among the criminal classes. In ordinary times the thieves shrink from murder except as a last resort, and they deliberately plan murder only when the promised reward is very great. But in the 27 murders now, none of the victims are rich, and most of them belong to the poorest. A man on the Wiesen canal was murdered for twenty thalers, and his murderers could hardly have expected more. The widow had only a little sum of money about her person. Even the cigar merchant, Schunemann, had only 800 thalers; and as he had been talking freely about it during the day, it is to be presumed that the assassins knew just how much money he had.

They were reckless enough to enter a shop in broad daylight and murder a man for 800 thalers. They do not hesitate to attack a woman at four o'clock on her own stairway, when all her family is above, and cut her throat before her own son, who rushed to the rescue. They attack workmen in lonely streets and kill them as ruthlessly as sheep. This is not the work of practiced hands; it is the work of an ignorant, brutal class, demoralized by war and military life, thrown out of work by the panic here, and driven by desperation to crime. It is the work of a whole population of bloodthirsty, starving wretches, who have adopted murder as a profession, are throwing terror into the whole city by their atrocities. There is no doubt about this fact. These brutal and reckless deeds have seemed to render everything possible and the most careful precautions useless.

What a Boy May Rise to.

[Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.]

In the Spring of '62 a boy about 14 or 15 years of age joined the army of Lee at that ever to be remembered place called Bull Run. He was a fine looking lad, well built, and with the blackest eyes set in an open boyish face, which said as plain as words, "if you tread on me I will strike." He was armed with a common rifle, and from under his short coat protruded the barrels of two small pistols. These he could handle as well as the oldest veterans in the service. They did not think he was much of a chap when he first came, he was so quiet and reserved in his ways, and was never talking of what he would do when he got into a fight.

It was not long before he had a chance to to prove his *spunk*. There was in the brigade with him a rough mountaineer from the "Old North State." This man was everywhere noted for his overbearing propensities, which often got him into brawls with his messmates. He took a strange dislike to our hero, who did not like *him* the best in the world. A few days after our young recruit arrived, an incident turned up which made them enemies for life. Black Tom (the name of the mountaineer) had been out on an expedition to see what he could gain by it, and had brought in a beautiful fawn, which was quite tame. When our hero came upon them they were just fixing to kill it.

Standing near was a pretty little girl weeping bitterly. Ever and anon she would look up and in pitiful accents beg the men to spare her pet.

"No we wont, gal," said the brutal man, who had it by the neck. "We have been looking all day for something to eat, and now we have got it we wont let it go in a hurry."

The young girl turned off and cried as if her heart would break.

"What is the matter, darling," said a kind voice behind her, and turning she saw Harry, our young recruit, by her side.

"They have got my pet deer, and are going to kill it," she said sadly.

"Not while I can help it," said he resolutely. He went up to Tom who had drawn his knife to kill the poor fawn, and looking him in the eye said: "Tom, what would the General say if you were seen at this."

"Who cares what he would say," was the savage reply.

"You would care like the mischief," said Harry, "and if you do not immediately turn it loose I will tell him."

"You will, ha! Well, I'll see about that," said Tom, drawing his knife and coming up to Harry. He would have driven it to his throat had he not sprung back, drawing a pistol as he did so. It took but a single instant to cock it and pull the trigger, and Black Tom was at his feet a corpse.

Let us leave them and look three years ahead. The war closed, and our little boy Harry is a General of the "Lost Cause," while the fair one whose pet he had saved is his loving wife. Long may they live. W. R. M.

Foreign.

The following is an extract from a very interesting letter from Gen. Colston now in Egypt, which is published in the Wilmington *Journal*:

An interesting feature about the Moslems is their religious practices. They worship, as you know, the God of the Old Testament and recognize Moses as a great prophet, Jesus or Issa, as they call him, as a greater one, but consider Mahomet as the promised Messiah. They look upon a Christian as far superior to a Jew, because he believes in two of their prophets and the Jew in one only. Their works are, some of them, very splendid specimens of Moorish architecture but they contain no ornaments or images. There is nothing that a Mohammedan execrates more than the worship of images and idols. Although their religion is vitiated by many fatal errors, they are the most pious people on earth, in their way, except the upper classes which are fast becoming indifferent and unbelievers. The great mass of them, however, stick to the old faith. Whenever the hour comes for the Mizzen to prayer, which is several times a day, they spread their carpet (if they have one) in the street or anywhere they may be and go through their orisons. It is a sight which never fails to excite my respect. I see the soldiers doing it in camp, the sailors on the deck of the ship whenever they are not on duty—without affectation, without wishing to be seen or being ashamed to be seen, but evidently to perform a serious duty. The Moslem spreads out a mat or a prayer carpet about five feet square, if he happens to have one, and pulls off his shoes. Then he stands on it facing towards the East (towards Mecca) and with his hands folded before him, seem sto collect his thoughts for a few moments. Then he raises both hands above his head and exclaims, "God is great! God is merciful!" and bows deeply twice. Then he kneels and bends down till his nose first, and then his forehead touch the ground. Then he sits kneeling and repeats his beads, of which he carries a chaplet like the Roman Catholics. Finally he concludes his prayers with touching the ground and bowing as before. The Ramadan is the Mahomedan *lent*, and as their religious year is eleven days shorter than ours, it falls at a different period every year. This year, it was during November, while I was on board the steamer. It lasts thirty days, during which, from the time it is light enough "to distinguish a white thread from a black," in the morning till after sundown, they are not allowed to eat, or drink as much as one drop of water, or smoke, or snuff. It astonished me to see how faithfully the soldiers and sailors observed this rigorous fast while performing very active duty. It is true that they make up for it by eating three meals during the night—but the privation must be severe during the day especially when the Ramadan falls in the long days of summer. Immediately after the Ramadan comes the feast of the Bairam, lasting three days, during which they feast; it is their New Year's day. Every one puts on new clothes, and children and servants expect presents. On the first day of the Bairam, we American officers all went on shore and received the visits of the Arab officers and sheiks in the big Headquarters tents. Coffee and pipes were handed around, after which we witnessed a war dance of the Ababdiehs, with their swords, lances and shields. It was quite picturesque. Their long black hair flew wildly as they bounded in the mimic attack and defence, and it presented a picture well worthy an artist's pencil.

From the Kansas City Times.

Afloat on the Ice.

The Kansas river, which every one knows, divides Kansas City from its suburban neighbor, Wyandotte City, "got upon a regular tear" yesterday, and for about half an hour was the scene of great excitement, rivalling in intensity the excitement prevailing on board the Ville du Havre after the collision with the Loch Earn.

The river has been frozen over for a few days past, and during this time has been the scene of great bustle and excitement. The ice dealers—among them Vinquest, Eidemille, Atwell and other large dealers in ice—have been at work ever since the ice was three inches thick, busily saving all that could be cut. Here was a city of fifty thousand people depending upon them for the means of keeping cool, and the wherewithal to make mint julips and cobblers next summer. Hundreds of men were at work on the thin surface of the tranquil Kaw. Day gangs gave way to night gangs, and night gangs, in turn, went home to give way to daylight reliefs. Strings of teams came and went in constant procession. Tramways were built from immense warehouses on shore far out into the river.—Horses plowed backwards and forwards, cutting out long layers of the valuable substance, which was hourly becoming more valuable, as the rain of Sunday and the cold thaw of Monday threatened a dissolution. It was about the middle of Monday afternoon when the crisis came. A vast area of the river's surface had been cleared of ice, hundreds of men and teams were coming and going. The ice had reached a thickness of about six or seven inches, and the thaw of Sunday and Monday had made it rather rotten. Saturday a loud cracking was heard above, below, and all around the working parties. The cracking increased with the loud cries of alarm from those upon the river. A general rush was made for the shore, but too late, for all the ice which had been partially separated by cutting on both sides, separated with a loud crack, and almost immediately afterward a breach was opened between the men on the ice and the shore. Shouts and cries of alarm from those on shore and those who now perceived themselves going down stream on a huge ice cake, which was within a few hundred yards of the rushing, turbid waters of the Missouri river, these, combined with the cracking of the immense mass of ice, made a scene of commotion as exciting as it was interesting.

After the first alarm had somewhat subsided, a concerted attempt was made by those on shore to assist in rescuing the men and horses now on the floating cake of ice. It was plainly evident that if the vast sheet of rotten ice should reach the mouth of the river it would be broken up in the rapid current of the Missouri river, and men and teams must go down among the confusion of broken ice. Ropes, planks, and other appliances were brought into requisition, as the ice raft floated slowly toward the mouth of the river. But the men on this fragile raft were not to be lost. Man himself was powerless to restrain the vast sheet of ice, or to bridge over the smooth, placid chasm between it and shore. But Providence came in at the last moment. The raft drifted so that its widest part came across the stream, reaching from shore to shore. This gorged the ice a few minutes, but long enough to allow the imperilled men and horses to escape to shore, which they lost no time in doing, all being saved just as the ice again broke up and went booming out of the Kaw into the Missouri river.

A SENSIBLE ARTICLE.—A good advertisement in a newspaper is the best of all possible salesmen. It is a salesman who never sleeps, and is never weary; who goes after business early and late; who accosts the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office, the lady at her breakfast table; who can be at a thousand places at once, and speak to the people every week, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.

REDUCTION.—In nearly all the cotton mills which have resumed work there is a reduction of fifteen per cent. in the wages.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

A ludicrous case of mistaken identity occurred in Montreal a day or two ago, through the unfortunate resemblance of two young gentlemen, residents of that city, one of whom was recently married, while the other remains a bachelor. The married person went to a dinner party. The unmarried one, as it so happened, was similarly occupied on the same evening, but, unluckily for his reputation, he made a miscalculation as to his capacity for native wine, and spoiled his night's amusement. While a glimmer of reason remained he endeavored to get home without attracting attention. By the time the poor young man reached a cab stand his mind had become so confused that he was unable to remember either his own name or the street in which he lived. As he was engaged in gesticulating somewhat wildly to a cab-driver, a friend of the married young gentleman, happening to pass, noticed his plight, and confounding his identity with the latter, pushed him into a cab, whispered to the driver, and continued on his way. The result of this friendly act was the conveyance of the unmarried man to the house of the married man, where his lamentable condition, as may easily be supposed, created any thing but a pleasant surprise. The young wife was, of course, deeply mortified at the figure he cut in her father's house. Subsequently, as he lay asleep upon a sofa, the father-in-law entered the room to remonstrate with him. After wasting much good advice, the father-in-law suddenly discovered the mistake that had been made by his daughter, and was in the act of trying to persuade the latter, probably much against her will, that the intoxicated young man was not her husband, when the real husband put an end to the dispute, and greatly increased the embarrassment of the household, by letting himself in at the hall-door with a latch-key.

Jute.

The Department of Agriculture is in the receipt of some very interesting information concerning the experiments which have recently been made in the culture of jute in the South. A North Carolina planter writes that he gathered a fine crop from seed furnished him last May by the Department, and he thinks that the bottom lands of this State could be made to produce by liberal manuring as much as three thousand pounds of fibre to the acre. From Georgia and Louisiana most favorable accounts also come. A Georgia planter says if five cents per pound can be netted it will pay more to raise jute than cotton. In Louisiana the jute raised is said to be fifty per cent. superior to the India article. Heretofore India has been almost the only country where jute has been raised at all, and it has been a very profitable product. It is much used in the making of ropes, gunny sacks, &c. It also has a large commercial value in other respects, being extensively used in the manufacture of ladies' chignons. The department considers that it is demonstrated beyond doubt that it can now be made a staple and most profitable product in the bottom lands of the South.

A Negro Jury in South Carolina.

In the case of the State vs. Cyrus Clarkson, (colored,) indicted for grand larceny, in stealing cattle, tried in the Court of General Sessions, the Jury, composed of colored men, brought in the verdict of "not guilty," contrary to overwhelming and conclusive evidence of the guilt of the prisoner. No one present but the Jury was able to write the verdict, and the Jury ordered the Clerk of the Court to endorse it upon the record, and the foreman to make his "mark."

Judge Carpenter then commented upon the conduct of the Jury Commissioners in drawing men grossly illiterate and incompetent to serve as Jurymen, rebuked the Jury for their total disregard of all law and evidence in the case, ordered that their names be stricken from the Jury list, and that the Seriff furnish twenty-four men of intelligence and integrity from which another Jury might be selected. He expressed his regret that under the law the verdict must stand, and that he was unable to set it aside.—*Camden Journal.*

A Simple Remedy.

Dr. Blewer, of Liverpool, states that he has for the past twenty years, employed compressed sponge very successfully in the treatment of ingrowing nails. His method is to render the sponge compact by wetting, and then tying it tightly until it is thoroughly dry. A bit of sponge, in size not less than a grain of rice, is placed under the nail, and secured by strips of adhesive plaster. In this way the point is kept up from the toe until the surrounding soft parts are restored to their normal condition by appropriate means. Of course there is no pain in this remedy, and this requires only ordinary skill.

The N. Y. *Tribune* thinks Congress will be amazed when it comes to look closely into the expenditures, to find how many unsuspected cracks the money runs into. Here are the families of secretaries and other high officers of State riding about Washington in bretts and landans, purchased with the "contingent fund" of the departments. Here is the engraving bureau of the Treasury Department turning out bushels of visting cards for the ladies and gentlemen of the court. Here are perquisites and allowances to the value of $50-000 a year going to the White House, and stealings of every kind in the inferior departments of the Government. The footman who waits on you when you dine with Mr. Secretary So-and-So is paid by the United States as an "extra clerk." The coachman who drives the Secretary's wife when she shops or visits, draws his pay from the department as a "laborer" or a "fire-man," and the gardener's name appears, perhaps, on the rolls as a "messenger."

IMPROPER USE OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.—The fraudulent use of papers in the sailing of the Virginius has cost the United States more than five millions of dollars. To say nothing of the magnitude of the sum and the oppressive burdens which the imposition of additional taxation will put upon the people at a period of general financial depression, the country has suffered in prestige, our maritime weakness has been made apparent to the world, and we only escaped from a humiliating surrender of the vessel by its timely passing into the depths of the sea.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Missouri is congratulating itself on the extraordinary growth of its mining interests. Upwards of twenty-five million pounds of lead were shipped from her mines last year, and the results in zinc are almost as wonderful.

WEALTH.—The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Pennsylvania is $1,-171,968,977; the true actual value is estimated at $3,475,831,851.

LARGE CONCERN.—The largest flouring mill in the United States is being built in Minneapolis, Minn. It will cost $200,000, and contain forty run of stones.

Rhode Island, with a population of about 220,000, has 124 savings banks, and 93,124 depositors. The average amount of each deposit is $500,000.

The study of the German language has but recently been introduced at Davidson College.

The Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Company are building cars for fruit-shipping purposes.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS,
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES,
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS, &c., &c.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned on Monday. We omit our synopsis of proceedings, as we hope to be able to present our readers with the Captions of the Laws passed, at an early day.

VIRGINIA.—Last week Gov. Kemper paid a call of courtesy at the White House, in Washington, and had a pleasant interview with the President.

If it were not a mere waste of paper and ink, we might advise North Carolina politicians to strive to emulate the examples of Virginia and Georgia in the march of improvement, both "politically and materially."

REV. P. A. STROBEL.—We learn that this gentleman, who has been engaged for some time as Biblo Agent of this State, and who has received many complimentary and well merited notices for the efficient manner in which he performed his arduous duties as Bible Agent, has been tendered the pastorate of the Organ Church, (Lutheran) in Rowan County, and will probably accept the situation.

ENGLAND.—It is now positive that the Gladstone Ministry has been defeated in England, to be succeeded by the Disraeli or the Conservative party. This change of government will be of little import to the outside world, and indeed but little to England, outside of those who will gain or lose office by it.—*News.*

THE CONSOLIDATION RAILROAD BILL passed the Legislature, and is published in a number of the State papers. It is quite long thy, but the impression seems to be that it is a dead letter, as very probably the N. C. Railroad Company will not except it, if Hon. Wm. A. Smith, the President of the road, has influence enough to defeat the measure.

EMPTY SPIRIT CASKS.—If the marks, stamps and brands are erased from empty spirits barrels, there is no law or regulation prohibiting their transportation; but if any of the marks or brands remain on the casks, unobliterated, the Railroad Company is responsible for transporting them, as it is a clear violation of law. So it has been decided.

From Washington.

On the 9th inst., Hon. W. A. Smith of this State, introduced the following bill into the House of Representatives at Washington;

A Bill to repeal the internal revenue taxes on spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all internal-revenue taxes now imposed on whisky, brandy and tobacco, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. That a duty of thirty per centum advalorem be, and the same is hereby, imposed upon all articles now imported free or paying less than thirty per centum, except coffee and tea, which shall remain free of duty.

IN SENATE, Mr. Merrimon presented a petition for the improvemeat of the mouth of the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. Referred to committee on Commerce.

The Department of Agriculture is more particular than heretofore in sending out seeds, cuttings and bulbs. They are forwarded only in cases where there is a plausible assurance that they will be carefully cultivated and some report made as to the result.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is quite ill in Washington with neuralgia of the kidneys. Several physicians were in consultation relative to his case, and agreed that his condition was serious. He was somewhat easier on Monday and Tuesday.

THE FOREIGN NEWS may be summed up briefly as follows:

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Taylor's Pantichnicon, a depository for valuable furniture and other effects, covering an acre of ground was burned on the night of the 13th. Loss fifteen million of dollars. The building was considered perfectly fireproof.

TROUBLE IN CUBA.—Considerable uneasiness prevails in Havana, caused by the resolution of the government to draft a portion of the volunteers for active field duty. A special guard was placed at the palace to suppress any riotous demonstration.

Later.—A special dispatch from Florida bay, 14th, says: "It is reported by steamer "Margaret, which arrived here yesterday from Havana, that martial law has been declared in Havana. Volunteers to the number of 7,000 have taken possession of that city compelling the Captain General to take refuge on board the war ship Arapiles.

The cause of Don Carlos in Spain is now regarded as desperate, his troops are being defeated at every point.

THE ASHANTU war in Africa is about at an end.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT in Ohio recalls the Washingtonian movement of 1840. Moral suasion was relied on then as at this time, to prevent drunkeness. There is this difference however, now the women strike at the traffic.

The present movement, though absurd in itself and emphemeral in character cannot fail to do much good.

An Act

DECLARING IT A MISDEMEANOR FOR ANY PERSON WHO SHALL EXECUTE A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, DEED IN TRUST OR LIEN, TO DISPOSE OF THE PROPERTY WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD THE MORTGAGEE.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That any person or persons who have heretofore executed a chattel mortgage or deed in trust, or given a lien, or may hereafter execute a chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien for a lawful purpose, shall, after the execution of the same, and while it is still in force, make any disposition of any personal property embraced in said chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien, with intent to hinder, delay or defeat the rights of the person or persons to whom the said chattel mortgage, deed in trust or lien was made, such person or persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Sec. 2. That growing crops shall be considered personal property within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 20th day of December, 1873.

FOR THE PRESS,

The True Temperance Platform.

Alcohol can not *nourish* the body because it is not food but a poison. Food is that which, when taken into the stomach, may be used in building up the body; a poison can not, under any circumstances, be used for this purpose. When food is taken into the stomach, it is perceived by the vital instincts to be *useful*, and is used for building up the body, but when poisons are taken into the stomach they are perceived to be *non-usable* and *injurious* and are abused by being cast out of the vital domain by means of the five depurating organs, the skin, liver, lungs, bowels, and kidneys. Whatever the system can not use it must reject, hence, alcohol being a poison, is always rejected. All the nutritious part of food is *transformed* by the digestive process into chyle, a substance wholly unlike the food of which it was created; this is carried into the circulation and is used in making bone, muscle, nerve, &c. When alcohol is taken into the stomach it passes through the system *unchanged*. It is not changed because it cannot be used in the vital processes. If a piece of bread or a potato were expelled from the system as bread or potato, without undergoing any change, no one would suppose that it had served as nutriment. Alcohol therefore can not nourish the body,

Physicians administer alcohol for the purpose of increasing the vital activity of the organs; and so it does, *not by imparting to them new force, but by calling out that which already existed*, causing it to be expended in ejecting a non-usable and injurious substance, namely: the alcohol itself.

The whip which descends upon the back of the boy and makes him dance about the room, does not *give* the youngster any new strength but it causes him to put into lively operation that of which he is already possessed. The curses and blows so thickly showered by his cruel master upon the poor overloaded horse does not *impart* new strength to his limbs although they cause him to exert to the utmost that which he has. As with the blows and curses so with alcohol; it *calls out* strength but does not *impart* it.

Life that is very active can not be very long, or "life that is very *intensive* cannot be very *extensive*." A lamp set in a current of air burns with a brighter light but its supply of oil is sooner exhausted; so alcoholic stimulants by rousing the system to increased action, consume vitality and so shorten life for "vitality once lost can never be regained."

Not only does alcohol, instead of imparting vitality consume it rapidly, thus shortening life, but it consumes vitality in a profitless manner. As a mouse turned loose in a beehive causes great commotion among the inhabitants and calls them away from their profitable employment of gathering honey to that of an attack upon the mouse, so a dram of whiskey or brandy taken into the human stomach disturbs the normal processes of the vital machinery and causes it to waste itself in abnormal action upon an injurious substance that has been intruded within its domain.

Our people know from experience that to engage in war weakens and wastes a nation. We are aware that her powerful manifestations of strength and activity, her tremendous efforts to overcome the enemy, are not proofs of her increasing vigor. It is evident that every exertion she puts forth, every struggle she makes, exhausts so much of her strength. Alcoholic stimulation is analagous to war, indeed it is a defensive warfare in the vital domain. The enemy, alcohol, has invaded its territory, and that unusual exhibition of mental and physical energy mean that the "healing power of nature" is engaged in a struggle to drive the enemy from her soil. The *stronger* the enemy the severer the contest and the greater the waste of life-force.

But the question arises, if stimulation is war, abnormal action an effort to expel an enemy, how does it come that liquor when taken in certain quantities occasions such pleasant sensations? This is easily explained if we bear in mind that all feeling both pleasurable and painful, depends upon vital action. Without action there can be no feeling. When the action in the whole body ceases, feeling is gone, life is extinct. Therefore increase of action is increase of feeling, either pleasurable or painful. When a moderate dose of stimulus is taken into the stomach, the disturbance being slight the resistance is slight. The alcohol is gently (not violently) thrown off at all points; the circulation of the blood is increased but not materially unbalanced. Such a gentle and general increase of action is productive of pleasant sensations, thus wine is said to gladden the heart. A large dose of spirits seriously disturbs the normal operation of the organs and occasions a violent effort on their part to eject the disturber. The circulation becomes greatly unbalanced. There is plenty of action and plenty of sensation but not pleasurable for the action is too forcible and too much in one direction. The man becomes irritable and quarrelsome. The presence of a very large dose of liquor in the stomach becomes a matter of such serious alarm that in the violence of remedial effort the detrimination of blood and nervous energy toward the stomach is so great that the brain is deprived of its supply and the man becomes dizzy and sinks senseless and helpless to the ground. Certainly stimulation has not strengthened this man. But whether the dose be large or small, whether the feeling be agreeable or otherwise, the man is always worse for taking an enemy into his stomach.

How cruel then to administer stimulants to a person who is weak from a fever. Such an one has need of the little strength which is left him; he can not afford to waste it in expelling poisons in the shape of whiskey or wine. He wants rest and not stimulation. But the doctors say "we must keep up his pulse—keep him from sinking." So they stimulate, and when the pulse grows weak they give more stimulus, repeating the dose as often as the 'indications" are for stimulation. Sometimes, alas, I fear too often, the patient is stimulated until his vitality is all expended and then he sinks refusing to "respond to the stimulus." *The doctors have killed him!* The strong pulse and bright eye, consequent on the administration of stimulants, which physicians mistook for evidence of increase of strength were only evidence of the manifestation of vital force which the patient was compelled to exert in the ejection of a poison given by the doctor. For the sake of the life that hung by a thread, for the sake of the weeping friends who placed their loved one's life in the hands of the doctor, what a pity he did not know that the patient wanted *rest, rest*, and not stimulation.

Shall not temperance advocates cry out against alcoholic medication and battle against the false dactrine that alcohol imparts strength and sustains life? When the true principles of temperance shall be promulgated, then may we expect a harvest from hitherto comparatively fruitless labors of good and earnest men.

HYGEIAN.

New Features of the Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate to-day after a week's discussion passed the bankrupt bill. Senator Edmunds, who had charge of it having persistently pressed it upon the Senate, and refused to allow any measure to be introduced which might set it aside for any time whatever.

The bill is very much more lenient to the debtor class than the old law. One of its principal features being that a debtor who suspends the payment of his paper cannot be forced into bankruptcy under forty days. The bill further reduces the fees of bankrupt officers to one-half of that which they received under the old law, and provides that any arrangement for a settlement between a bankrupt and his creditors shall be signed by at least one half of the creditors representing one half of the indebtedness. Suits to recover all sums under $500 may be brought in a State Court under an order from a Federal Judge having charge of the estate. Bankrupt officers are required to make full reports of all facts in connection with cases coming before them to the District court, and the clerks of district courts are to report to the Attorney-General every year.

All notices of sales by any assignee or officer of the court shall be published in the newspaper or newspapers to be designated by the Judge, which in his opinion shall be best calculated to give general notice of the sale.

From the Charlotte Observer.

North Carolina in Congress—Mr. Robbins.

Our delegation in Congress do not lack for talent, integrity and patriotism—with some exceptions, of course. But until recently they have been singularly reticent. First Gen. Robert Vance, then Senator Merrimon, and now Mr. Robbins, have in turn lifted their voices in vindication of the South, and in advancement of her interests.

On Saturday the 24th of January, Mr. Robbins delivered a most excellent speech in the House of Representatives upon the Civil Rights Bill, a full report of which appears in the Congressional Record of the 28th inst. The length of the speech forbids its re-publication in our columns. So, we shall content ourselves with brief extracts therefrom, together with an abstract of its most important points.

In the opening of his remarks he reminds the Northern Representatives of the importance of the Southern States to the power and prosperity of the Union. "So important were those States in area, climate, soil and resources that a dozen years ago you declared that their continuance in the Union was necessary to the 'nation's life,' as you phrased it. If that were so, are not their peace and prosperity in the Union essential to the nation's healthy life? If by an unwise policy you keep that half of the body politic morbid and disordered, will not the nation—like my late constituents and supporters, the Siamese Twins, after one was paralyzed—drag out but a diseased, enfeebled and miserable existence?"

He opposes the Civil Rights Bill mainly on the ground of its "ruinous inexpediency."

In alluding to Mr. Jefferson's celebrated sentence, "all men are born free and equal," Mr. Robbins delivered the following vigorous sentences:

Not equality but infinite inequality and variety, is the law of this universe. It has been said that "Shakspeare never repeats." Such was the compass of his genius, that every effort of his mind envolved a new idea. Does God then repeat? No sir. Each thought emanated from the All-perfect mind is a new thought, and each thought a new creation. He made the oak to battle with storms, and the daisy to shelter underneath; the eagle to soar above the clouds, and the mocking-bird to sing in the thicket. All nature is full of contrasts and unlikenesses. And not only does this variety pertain to the natural world, but in that higher realm to which faith points us, "one star differs from another star in glory." So that from the grains of sand and the rocks, upwards through the living, the animate, the intelligent, the spiritual, the angelic existencies, to the very throne of God, all being in one grand chain of progressive and successive links, whereof there are no two of them equal or alike.

He thinks the eagle ought no longer to be the national emblem. The crow is the bird for the glorious Union now, because "his plumage is the favorite color; and because of his thievish propensities, and the like." This original sentiment brought down the house; there was much shaking of sides among the jolly Solons.

He was quite happy in his remarks on the difference existing between the white man and the negro. He said:

In some repects the negro excels the white man. He has much music in his soul. He can outsing, outdance, outlaugh, and outfrolic the white man. He is more docile, more self-satisfied, more imitative, more affectionate, more passionate, and perhaps more naturally eloquent than the white man. He is the world's "merry andrew." He is the world's star actor on the comic stage. Such are the endowments of the negro; and some of them are noble qualities, and by no means show that the negro may not fill a useful place in the world's future civilization. But when you come to the grand tragic and heroic parts in the drama of humanity, where will, force, courage, the sense of masterdom, and the instinct of dominion are required to shine, the negro fails. Despite all that we have heard on that subject, the negro is no fighter. To prove that he is, we are pointed to the records of the recent war between the States. Yes; it [illegible] riated with whiskey he was brought to [illegible] scratch a few times, only to be [illegible] out result."

Here Mr. Walls interrupted Mr. Robbins with the question, "Did you ever meet the negro on the battle-field?" To which our gallant representative replied, "Yes, sometimes, and whipped him easily, too." "It was my business for four years on the battle-field to meet all comers without regard to 'race, color, or previous condition of servitude.'"

Mr. Robbins created considerable laughter in his sallies of wit against Butler, who gave a glowing account of how he with three thousand negroes whipped out a thousand of Lee's veterans. Said the speaker:

"Now far be it from me to charge that gentleman with intentional or conscious exaggertion. I have always thought it was cruel and unjust in Prince Hal to accuse Falstaff of lying when he recounted his fight with the supposed travelers on Gadshill. I have always believed that Sir John did really see eleven men in buckram, though it was dark, and only Hal and Poins were there. Allowance must be made, sir, for excitement of fancy in combatants rehearsing their own exploits and "fighting their battles o'er again."

Mr. Robbins is an advocate of white man rule. He said: "It is time to recur to the doctrine in which is bound up the salvation of this country—the doctrine that this is the white man's land and ought to be a white man's government. I wish I had time to review the record of the great leaders of the Radical party in the first few years after the war, and show how indignantly they then spurned the idea of making the negro a suffragan and political power in this country. They have long since gone beyond their scruples then. Party greed and ambition drove them on; and the same motive pushes them still on to this last and most ruinous of all the measures. If any happy future remains for this country, it must soon be delivered from that party and its reckless policy. This, sir, I repeat, is the white man's land, and he is responsible for its welfare. The temple of liberty founded here, and toward which the downtrodden nations turn their faces to pray for deliverance, is committed to his charge. Let all the gentiles come if they list—Chinese, Indian, Malay, African—and worship, and be amply and chivalrously protected while they worship, in the outer courts; but the consecrated priest who ministers at the altar should be only the white man."

In concluding his able speech, he enunciated the novel idea that the South is not the permanent home of the negro.

"He is sojourning here as a school boy under a course of tuition. He will graduate after a while and leave school. He is not increasing in numbers. By the census reports, the African race in this country, during every decade before the last, increased on an average about 22 per cent., during the ten years from 1860 to 1870, half of which period the negroes were in their former state of servitude, they gained 9.7 per cent, only, much less than half the former rate. We may infer then that the 9.7 per cent. was gained before 1865, and that from then to 1870 (under freedom) they increased none, but rather declined in numbers. The overshadowing white race is increasing rapidly in the land. In any event, then, the negro will, in course of time, be reduced to comparative insignificance. But for the present he is here in sufficient numbers, and makes up a sufficient fraction of the population in thirteen States, to be a tremendous hindrance to the harmony and progress of the South, if this kind of legislation is to prevail. But in proportion as the negroes become educated and their pride and self-respect are developed, they will feel that they are in a land where, in spite of all laws and pretenses, they are looked upon as parjahs and inferiors, and they will pine for a country where they can be the real not merely the nominal, peers of all. Then will come the voluntary exodus, whether to Central America, or Cuba, or Africa (more probably) to carry back civilization and the gospel to their fatherland, where the white man cannot carry it, I will not venture to speculate; for the womb of the future yet holds these things."

INDIAN WAR.—The reports from the West are to the effect that the Indians are again on the war path furiously. Outrages and murders are being committed, indicating a widespread uprising of the savages.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—In a recent report of the House Committee on Public Lands it is stated that, notwithstanding the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, 1,200,000,000 acres are yet unsurveyed. It is the opinion of the Commissioner that the whole arable land remaining, after deducting mountains, alkaline plains, sand and sage deserts, swamp and shoal lands, railroad grants, &c., cannot exceed 4,00,000,000 acres. There were taken up by homestead entries alone last year nearly 4,000,000, and as our population increases this yearly amount will also increase, and at so rapid a rate that in less than a century (a short period in the history of a nation) the whole arable land of the government will be absorbed by settlers. The bill reported by the committee repeals the pre-emption laws, except that it allows inchoate titles under them to be completed. It also substitutes for the present homestead law an entirely new one, retaining the best features of the present law and adding new ones that experience has proved to be necessary.

INDEBTEDNESS AND CONDITION OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.—A statement has been prepared in the Indian Office showing the outstanding indebtedness for, and on account of, the Indian service prior to July 1, 1873, to be $683,838, caused principally by the inadequacy of the appropriations heretofore made, and on account of collecting upon reservations and subsisting the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. The Commissioner says the policy regarding these Apaches has been to bring them peaceably, or by force, upon reservations, and by finding them and properly providing for their wants and necessities, keeping them quiet, and as much as possible from depredating on the citizens of the territories. Whenever they leave the reservations they are hunted down by the military and either killed or captured, and brought back to the reservations. If not fed, therefore, by the government, they must either starve on the reservations or be killed off them. The Department has endeavored to keep them on the reservations, and to do all in its power to make them industrious and self-restraining.

COTTON.—The total receipts of cotton at all United States ports from September 1 to December 12, 1873, were 1,347,854 bales, against 1,405,588 the same time 1872—a falling of for this year of 57,734 bales, while the total stock on hand at seaboard ports and interior points of supply December 12, 1873, was 654,289, against a stock the corresponding date 1873 of 583,518 bales—a gain for 1873 of 80,771 bales. In the exports from the United States for the season to December 12, 1873, there is a falling off amounting to 60,209 bales, although the total exports for the last week show a gain in, comparison with the corresponding week 1872, amounting to 21,975 bales, or about 30 per cent. The business at Liverpool for the week ending December 12, 1873, was as follows: Total sales, 66,000 bales; total receipts, 48,000 bales, of 21,000 bales were American; total stock on hand, 468,000 bales.

SAVINGS BANKS.—The Savings Banks of the State of New York contain over $300,000,000. This amount of money is owned by the moderately poor people. It has been earned in small amounts, and deposited in sums of from ten cents to five hundred dollars. The increase of depositors the past year has been 46,000, the number now being 822,642. The increase in the amount of deposits over last year is $9,425,439. This does not look like poverty or distress.

THE DARKEST DAY.—The 24th of December was the darkest day ever known in Pittsburg, Pa., within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The gas was kept burning every where indoors, and some street lamps were also lighted. Locomotives had their head-lights blazing, flag-men swung their lanterns, steamers blew their whistles and kept their lights burning as at nights, and the dense fog which enveloped the city was only partially lifted about 3 p. m.

LARGE REWARDS OFFERED FOR THE MO., RAILROAD ROBBERS.—Gov. Woodson has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of two thousand dollars apiece, dead or alive, for the men who robbed the passenger express and mail train on the Iron Mountain R. R. at Gads Hill, on January 31st. In addition to this, it is understood that the Governor of Arkansas has offer two thousand five hundred dollars and the Post office Department five thousand dollars, making an aggregate of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

NOT ADMITTED.—Senator Bogy, under date of Februrary 2nd, says: "It is pretty well reduced to a certainty that the Louisiana Senators will not be admitted. The ordering a new election involves an exercise of power which the Democrats do not wish to assume. The result may therefore, be, as the present Senators are refused admission, that the new Legislature, to be elected next fall, will have the power to do this.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A party of Revenue officers with a file U. S. soldiers made a descent on a large illicit distillery on Barren Island, in New York harbor last night. A complete destruction of the distillery was effected, and fifty thousand gallons mash, twenty hogsheads molasses, fifty-five barrels rum and one schooner was seized. Total value of property seized $12,000.

Advance sheets of "A Dictionary of Elevations of the United States," in press by Toner, of Washington, makes Salt Lake, Utah, the highest city in the country, being at an elevation of 4, 350 feet above the level of the sea, while Galveston is the lowest, being only five above the waters of the Gulf, which surround it.

COMPLETED.—The great iron bridge across the Missouri river at Boonville is completed so far that the draw was swung open on New Year's day. Trains will undoubtedly commence crossing it within a few days. This completes the iron chain from Galveston to New York *via* Hannibal, Missouri.

WELL FILLED.—The Philadelphia Almshouse is a vast affair. On the 20th of December there were 4,465 inmates—a population equal to that of a good sized town. The same time last year there were 660 inmates. Besides those indoors there are 9,171 persons receiving outdoor relief from the institution.

BIG PROFITS.—The street railroads of New York make enormous profits. Their cash receipts for last year were over nine millions dollars in gross, their net profits nearly three millions. They carried in round numbers during last year one hundred and forty million passengers.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT.—The Legislature of Illinois is inclined to give favorable ear to a petition for an appropriation of $50,000 to erect a monument to the memory of Stephen A. Douglas.

WAR MEMOIRS.—General Joseph E. Johnson passed North on Saturday, 31st ult., *en route* to New York, to superintend the publication of his Memoirs of the War, soon to be issued by Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York,

WRECKED.—The bark Pulchinella, from New York for Bristol, with a cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore at Castle Townsed, Ireland, on Wednesday and sunk. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

COL. SENATORS—Two colored men have been nominated to the United States Senate by the Republican caucus held on Saturday of last week at Jackson, Miss.

DEATH.—The cable announces the death of Baron Meyer Anschel Rothschild, a member of the banking firm of Rothschild Company.

The friends of Hampden Sidney College at Richmond have resolved to raise $300,000 for its endowment.

The steam boiler of Baird's paper and shingle mill, at deep Creek, 8 miles from Norfolk Va., exploded the other day and killed four persons and badly scalded four others.

Mr. Arkwright, proprietor of the Savannah theatre, has presented Miss Katie Putman and Mr. Edwin Browne, each with a lot upon Arkwright's island, where it is said that the artists contemplate erecting summer houses.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—ALLENTOWN, PA., Feb. 16.—A terrible accident occurred this morning near Statedam Station, on the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, between one and two o'clock, by which two men have lost their lives. A large amount of property was destroyed, and several persons sustained serious and perhaps fatal injuries. A freight train heavily laden, running at a high rate of speed, ran into a land slide which had completely blocked up the track. The engine jumped the track and hangs over the bank of the river. Eighteen cars were thrown from the track and piled on each other, smashing the freight of all descriptions, which was strewn along the road and hurled into the river. Not one of the train hands, as far as we could learn, escaped without some slight injury. The engineer, Dan'l Shannon, was found dead under the engine, considerably bruised. Otto Shannon, fireman, and Frank Ryan, brakesman, were badly scalded and burned. Three other men, unknown, were reported killed.

The National Grange or Patrons of Husbandry met in St. Louis last week. 32 States and 12,000 subordinate Granges were represented.

The next meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, will be in Charleston.

Jefferson Davis has gone to Europe for his health.

The Catholic population of the United States is set down at $6,000,000.

Mr. William Trotter, of Taylor county, Ky., has fallen heir to $500,000, bequeathed by an aunt in England. Before his good luck overtook him he used to be Old Bill Trotter.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has no equal as a preventive or cure.

STATE ITEMS.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The Newbern *Times* says: Joel Kinsey, Esq., killed on his farm, near that city, a few days ago, an immense porker, two years and six months old, weighing 990 pounds on the hoof, and 710 pounds dead.

The Fayetteville *Gazette* says: Jno. Scott, the mulatto who was tried last week in Superior Court for the killing of his brother, Council Scott, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of five years.

The Hickory *Press* says: W. D. Sprague has discovered valuable mineral paints in our mountains which, he reports, are inexhaustible in quantity.

There were 4,218 bales of cotton sold in Charlotte last month.

Joseph Bell, aged about 60 years, dropped dead from apoplexy, in the law office of Scott and Caldwell, on the 11th, in Greensboro.

The Raleigh Grange Patrons of Husbandry, propose giving a grand supper to their brethren of the State Grange meeting to-day.

Suits have been instituted in the Superior Court of Wake County by August Belmont & Co., bankers of New York city, as plaintiffs to compel the State Auditor to collect the special tax bonds for the payment of interest for the years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, the 20th day of February being set by Judge Watts for hearing at chambers in Raleigh, of the motion for peremptory Mandamus. Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Walter J. Budd and R. C. Badger, appear for plaintiffs. Should the State Court decide adversely to the plaintiffs, it is the intention of the counsel to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS.—Mr. J. B. Broadfoot, of the Fayetteville National Bank, has shown us a $50 note, counterfeit, of the new issue, series of 1869. It is a bungling imitation of the genuine, but would readily deceive. It is about one-eighteenth of an inch shorter than the genuine note; the figure of returning Peace, on the lower left hand corner is poorly executed, the paper is inferior, and, altogether, it has a coarse appearance. The best mark for the detection of the counterfeit $50 notes of this issue is the following: Between the words "series of" and "1869," in the genuine note there is a small flourish, very plainly to be seen—in the counterfeit there is none.—*Gazette.*

The Carolina Military Institute at this place now has ninety students, with daily accessions. The boys (young men) are from North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and two from Cuba. The success of Col. Thomas' enterprise is highly gratifying to our citizens generally.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Another new Bank has been organized under the title of the "Commercial Bank of Charlotte." The Directors are C. Dowd, R. M. Miller, Joseph McLaughlin, W. J. Black, J. H. Holt, L. S. Holt. Wm. Johnston, R. M. White and John L. Morehead. C. Dowd was elected President, and R. M. Miller temporary Cashier.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A colored woman died near Mt. Airy, aged 115 years.

Col. C. S. Brown, late of Salisbury, has rented the National Hotel in Raleigh.

The Orphan Asylum bill was defeated—ayes 16, nays 19.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: Mr. Vorhee who lives in the Southern part of the town, had just had his gun repaired and had went out to give it a trial, when upon firing it the barrel bursted and one of the pieces struck him in the forehead inflicting an awful wound and causing his brains to ooze out. There is scarcely any possibility of his recovery.

A letter from Jackson Hill township, Davidson County, informs us that a twelve year old son of Mr. David Smith, is suffering from a case of hydrophobia caused by being bitten by a cat, in an effort to seperate a pair while fighting.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	00	a 75	Salt	1 80	a 1 90
Wheat,	1 60	a 1 75	" American,	0 00	
Flour,	4 00	a 4 50	Candles ada,	20	a 25
Meal,	2	a 2	Oils, Linseed,	0.00	a 1.25
Chop,	1¾	a 2	" Kerosene,	40	a 00
Bacon,	12	a 15	Shootings, Fries' B.	19	
Pork,	7 00	a 8.00	" " A	10½	
Lard,	11	a 12	Yarn, Fries,	1 30	a 1 40
Eggs,	12	a 15	Iron,	5½	a 6
Molasses,	28	a 40	Nails,	6½	a 7
Cheese Fac.	18	a 25	Calf Skins, green,	20 cts.	
" Mount.	15	a 00	Tallow,	10	a 12
Butter,	20	a 25	Beeswax,	28	a 30
Peas,	65	a 70	Clover Seed,		
Apples, green,	1.00	a 1.50	Home grown;	0.00	a 0.00
" dried,	5	a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50	
Potatoes, sw.	60	a 65	Brick,	6.00	a 10.00
" irish,	60	a 75	Shingles,		
Coffee,	28	a 33½	Long leaf pine,	4.50	a 5.25
Sugar,	8	a 15	Hay, per cwt.	40	a 50
" crushed,	15	a 18	Rags,	2½	a 3½
Dried peel., peach.,	10	a 21	Butter Beans,	10	

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET,

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY BROWN & GORRELL.

LUGS—Green,	$3 00	a 3 50
Common,	3 00	a 4 75
Bright,	5 00	a 7 50
LEAF—Common,	4 50	a 7 00
Good,	7 50	a 9 00
WRAPPERS—Medium,	10 00	a 12 00
Mahogany,	15 00	a 18 00
Fine Yellow,	25 00	a 40 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Lugs—Very common,	$3.50	to $4.00
" Good, "	4.00	to 5.00
" Bright, none offering,	0.00	to 0.00
Leaf—Common,	4.50	to 6.00
" Good,	6.50	to 8.50
" Common Bright,	12.00	to 20.00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

LUGS—Black, common to medium.	$4 00	a 5 00
do good,	5 50	a 6 50
Brown to bright, com. to med,	5 00	a 6 00
do do good	6 50	a 7 00
LEAF—Black common,	6 00	a 7 00
do med. to good,	8 00	a 11 00
do good stem'ng & wrap'g.	12 00	a 13 00
Bright wrappers,	12 00	a 30 00

Fayetteville, Feb. 17.—Bacon 10 a 12½ Flour, $6 50 a $7 50; Corn 90 a $0 00; Oats, 80 a 1 00; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50 and 2 00; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, $2 00; Brandy, $2 50; a $0 00; Salt, $1 75 a $1 00.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c., &c., &c.

FINE CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRUGS, SPICES, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPER, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTEMONNAIES, &., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.-6.

H. C. RICH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a copartnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & Co., for the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call.

Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work. Repairing neatly done.

H. C. RICH. G. A. RICH

Feb. 1. 1874. 6-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth County,
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

D. P. Mast, Public Administrator of W. H. H. Voss, dec'd., *Against* A. S. Voss and others.

PETITION TO SELL LANDS FOR ASSETS.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon A. S. Voss, A. G. Voss, John C. Voss, Thos. Voss, Yancy Voss, Harriett Lancaster, widow of Wash Lancaster, Eliza, wife of Wm. Hester, Luzetta, wife of N. W. Sapp, Sallie, wife of Wm. Marshall, the above defendants, if they be found in your county, to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for Forsyth County within 20 days after the service of this summons on them exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, within ten days from the date of this summons; and let them take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court, this 29th day of January, 1874.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Voss, Thos. Voss and Yancy Voss, defendants in the case, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication of this summons be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for six successive weeks, and that such publication shall be equivalent to personal service of such summons on said defendants.

Given at Office in Winston, 29th January, 1874.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

6-6w.

D. P. MAST.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

☞ Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.

Office in the Court-House. 6-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,500,000.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

DRAWING DEFERRED TILL
31st OF MARCH NEXT,
to complete the sale of tickets and make a
FULL DRAWING.

$12,000 Cash Gifts will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT			17,500
10 CASH GIFTS	$10,000	each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS	5,000	each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS	1,000	each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS	500	each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS	400	each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS	300	each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS	200	each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS	100	each	32,

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 a. m.

Time of arrival and closing the mails:

Salem Branch, R. R., mail closes every day except Sunday at 8 30 p. m. Due every day except Monday, by 3.25 a. m.

Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 12.30 p. m.

Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8.30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail closes every Friday at 7 a. m., due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Jonesville Mail due every Friday by 7p. m.; closes same day at 9 p. m.

Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due same day by 8 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

Blanks!

Deeds of Conveyance or Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Summons, Judgments and Executions, and Chattel Mortgages, neatly printed, and for sale at the PRESS office.

Wommack's is the place to get your HARDWARE.

ACCIDENT.—The embankment at the bridge, across the stream below town, is dangerous.—There should be a strong wooden railing put up on each side. On Thursday afternoon last, the horse of Mrs. John Fishel became unmanageable and backed, precipitating the wagon and two ladies and children down the embankment, turning the vehicle completely [illegible]. A little girl was thrown under the wagon, but received no damage. One of the ladies was badly bruised, but not otherwise seriously injured. This is the second or third instance of a similar kind, at the same place, all fortunately resulting in nothing serious.—The matter should, however, be looked into,

JUST RECEIVED a lot of **Hickory Chairs** at WOMMACK'S. Sell from 50 cents to $1 25.

TENEMENT COTTAGES.—Mr. John W. Fries is putting up six new tenement cottages on Marshall Street, in this place. We hope to see many more going up as soon as West Street is extended.

Our mechanics and workingmen want homes of their own, and every inducement should be held out for them to settle among us.

Thompson's Sons & Shelton's Plows and Points
AT WOMMACK'S

WE understand that the Messrs. Fogle Brothers have undertaken a large contract for the erection of tenement cottages within the corporate limits of Salem, during the coming summer. They have commenced operations on Marshall street already.

Thomasville Shoes
To be had at WOMMACK'S.

THE Moravian Parsonage at Kernersville is finished and occupied. Several gentlemen from this place examined the building on Thursday last.

Buggy Spokes, Felloes,
AXLES, HUBS and SHAFTS at WOMMACK'S

MESSRS. SHULTZ & NISSEN'S NEW SAW MILL is in operation near Lewisville, and works finely. This mill will be of considerable advantage to the neighborhood in which it is located, as well as enabling Mr. Nissen to push his wagon making business to its fullest extent. Mr. Shultz, of our place, will also be prepared to drive his business in a more satisfactory manner.

FLOUR per Sack or Pound
at WOMMACK'S.

FROGS piping in the meadows, day and night, during the last week. The old saying that they will have "their habitations glazed with ice" is more than probable before spring.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, Large Lot of SNUFF, by the Box or Gross, at WOMMACK'S.

TOBACCO TRADE opened in Winston at Lash's Warehouse. Prices satisfactory.

The American Star Harness
DRESSER. Every Farmer should have a box. Only 25 cents. For sale at WOMMACK'S.

THIEVES.—We learn that rogues have been operating in our midst for the past few days.

Several articles were taken from the premises of Mr. C. L. Rights.

Light fingered persons were also operating on the premises of Dr. Keehln.

Other points have also been visited by these night hawks, but were deterred from their evil ways by a wholesome scare.

The old building, near the spoke and handle factory, known as the "Boarding House," will shortly be taken down, and several new tenement houses will be put up in the neighborhood.

THE woodland around town is being rapidly taken up at fair prices.

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS were laid out east of this place and beyond the corporate limits, some of which have been taken by colored persons. New Liberia, *alias* "Happy Hill," is growing to be a village. Several houses have been recently erected.

THE MESSRS. HINE have commenced improving their lands recently purchased south of this place.

MONDAY was a beautiful day, and a good many of our country friends were in town.

RETURNED.—After an absence of some twenty years, in the Great West, Mr. D. Wilkes and family have returned to their old home in Stokes county.

SIGNS.—We noticed several beautifully designed signs, from the hands of E. A. Vogler, Esq., in front of his office on West Street. Mr. Vogler's work is up with the times, and for elegance of style cannot be surpassed.

COLD FRAMES.—We called on Mrs. Dr. Koehln, on Tuesday last, to see her fine collection of plants and flowers. Among other attractions we noticed beautiful Amaryllis and Primroses, as well as a fine variety of Geraniums. What attracted our attention most, however, was the splendid condition of the plants in a cold frame, proving conclusively that for all ordinary purposes it answers very well in our climate.

Three negro men and one white woman jailed for improper conduct on Tuesday last.

A new Hay Scales has been erected at Fogle Brothers Saw Mill.

Several persons up before the Mayor on Tuesday evening for various offences.

"IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" BITTERS.

"For all the ills that flesh is heir to."

Its use by children before the appearance of the Dens Sapientia, should be prohibited. 7-4w.

For sale by all Druggists.

LAST WEDNESDAY ushered in the season of Lent. The usual services of the season will be observed in the Moravian Church, including the weekly lectures, when the sufferings and death of our Redeemer will form the principal theme for consideration. Thus for about six weeks in every christian church in the world the same subject will form the basis for discourse. This is truly a sublime spectacle which no sectarian quibble ought to mar, for after all we worship but one God and Saviour.

NO FIRE CRACKERS.—Posters have just been issued from the Mayor's office, warning our juveniles against the use of fire crackers, torpedoes, &c., within the corporate limits of Salem.

☞ WE dropped in at the Furniture establishment of Messrs. Vogler & Co., on Monday, and noticed a good assortment of articles in his line, to suit all tastes.

Mr. Alex. C. Vogler, being an experienced workman, is a judge of his wares, and can recommend the articles he has for sale.

THE Public School in Broadbay Township will close on the last Saturday in the present month, 28th inst. F. D. L. Messer, teacher.

IT is said that Express freights have been reduced 33⅓ per cent recently.

LAST Thursday night the Court-House was the scene of another interesting debate. The query discussed, was "Will Catholicism Predominate?" The affirmative argued their case in a very thorough and creditable manner, gaining their point, after a well contested debate on the part of the negative side of the question. It is far more creditable for the young men to be engaged in such a manner, than to be loafing around the streets rather loosely, as is too often the case.

A light fall of snow on Tuesday evening. At this writing, (Wednesday morning) it is again snowing briskly.

WE are pleased to note the improvement, by McAdamizing the cross street at Dr. Hunter's residence. It needed it badly.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Hodgin, Hinshaw & Co., Winston, N. C. This house has been doing a lucrative business in general merchandise for several years. In addition to their general stores, they now offer a variety of the best fertilizers in the country.—Give them a call,

WE are pained to announce the death of Mr. J. J. Knause, at the residence of his father, near Friedberg Church, on Tuesday morning last.

Mr. Knause was engaged as a teacher in the Male Academy in this place for the past two years, giving universal satisfaction. He was highly esteemed by all his associates, and our community loses a worthy and exemplary young man.

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE is now opened for the sale of Leaf Tobacco. The Proprietors, Brown & Gorrell, will be pleased to sell for the farmers who wish to market their tobacco at this time, promising them the highest market price. Last year's prices will be well sustained in this house. Market your real common and fine yellow tobacco as early as possible.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound,

Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.
Enquire at this office.

LECTURE.—We take pleasure in announcing to the friends of the Reading Club that Seaton Gales, Esq., of Raleigh, has consented to deliver one of his popular lectures in the Chapel of Salem Female Academy, on Friday evening, the 27th inst., Particulars given hereafter.

WRAPPING PAPER for sale at the Book Store.

MARRIED.

In Yadkin county, at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday morning, 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. R. R. GALLOWAY, of Mt. Airy, Surry county, to Miss LUCY BLACKWELL.

In this county, on Thursday, Jan. 29th, by J. B. Bodenhamer, Esq., Mr. E. W. OGBURN to Miss MARTHA A. FLINT.

At East Bend, Yadkin county, on the 27th Jan., by Elder W. R. Gaultney, Mr. J. R. HENDERSON, of Mocksville, to Miss E. A. BENBOW.

At East Bend, Yadkin county, N. C., on the 10th inst., by Rev. M. Baldwin, Mr. J. H. BOWMAN, of Mt. Airy, and Miss M. L. APPERSON, of Yadkin.

In Stokes county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Solomon Helsebeck, Dr. M. R. BANNER, of Mt. Airy, to Miss LOU. WILLIS, of Stokes county.

DIED.

In this county, GEORGE SPACH, son of Andrew Spach, of pneumonia, aged about 25 years.

At his residence, in Davidson county, on the 11th inst., suddenly, PETER HOOVER, aged about 60 years.

On Saturday last, GEORGE EVANS, son of Obadiah Evans, in his 21st year.

PAIN-KILLER.

FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer

HAS BEEN TESTED IN EVERY VARIETY OF CLIMATE, AND BY ALMOST EVERY NATION KNOWN TO AMERICANS.

It is the constant companion and estimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

It has been before the public over thirty years, and probably has a wider and better reputation than any other proprietary medicine of the present day. At this period there are but few unacquainted with the merits of the Pain-Killer; but while some extol it as a liniment, they know but little of its power in easing pain when taken internally, while others use it internally with great success, but are equally ignorant of its healing virtues when applied externally. We therefore wish to say to all that it is equally successful whether used internally or externally, and it stands to-day, unrivalled by all the great catalogue of family medicines. It is sufficient evidence of its virtues as a standard medicine, to know that it is now used in all parts of the world, and that its sale is constantly increasing. No curative agent has had such wide spread sale or given such universal satisfaction. It is a purely vegetable compound, and perfectly safe in unskillful hands.

After thirty years trial, it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but for Dysentery or Cholera or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India, and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony to be an invaluable medicine.

Beware of Imitations.

The Pain-Killer is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and foreign countries.

Prices—25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
No. 136, High Street, Providence, R. I.
6-4w.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,
WINSTON, N. C.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. ☞ All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

☞ **Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company.**

February, 19, 1874.–8tf.

The American Farmer

Began a new volume January 1. This is an old established standard FARMER'S PAPER, devoted to agriculture and its interests. Special attention is paid—besides that given to the staple crops, artificial and home-made manures, &c.,—to LIVE STOCK, FRUIT GROWING, THE DAIRY, &c. Some of the ablest of American agriculturists write for it. It is PRACTICAL, SUBSTANTIAL, RELIABLE. $1 50 a year. To clubs of five or more only $1 each. VERY LIBERAL AND HANDSOME PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS. Last three numbers of '73 free to all new names received before Dec. 31. Specimen Numbers free. AGENTS WANTED everywhere.

SAM'L. SANDS & SON, PUBLISHERS,
Baltimore, Md.

SALEM
Agricultural Works,
SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE, G. T. GLASCOCK. } **Proprietors.**

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C., under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight.—We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c.

We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Threshers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwitz's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted

We will pay the higest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.

Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new,
Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few;
And when you have collected every one you can find,
Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind,
To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works,

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old
Out of the sand they take something better than gold;
Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do,
CHEAP, SMOOTH, SUBSTANTIAL, Perfect and True,
At the Salem Agricultural Works.

If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not,
Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got;
They'll not charge you for merely looking around,
But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found,
At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C.
Nov. 27, 1873. 48

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Richmond & Danville Railroad, (N. C. Division.)

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS.
Leave Charlotte,	2.50 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
" Air-line Junction,	2.56 "	8.30 "
" Salisbury,	5.02 "	10.21 "
" Greensboro,	8.15 "	12.45 P. M.
" Danville,	11.17 "	3.12 "
" Burkville,	3.34 A. M.	7.41 "
Arrive Richmond,	6.35 "	10.27 "

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond,	1.05 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
" Burkville,	4.10 "	8.29 "
" Danville,	8.45 "	12.48 P. M.
" Greensboro,	11.38 "	3.50 "
" Salisbury,	2.03 A. M.	6.06 "
Arrive Charlotte,	4.05 "	8.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.	GOING WEST. MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	8.20 P. M.	Arrive 11.38 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops,	10.00 "	" 9.30 "
" Raleigh,	1.40 A. M.	" 5.26 "
" Goldsboro,	2.30 "	" 4.30 "

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of roads.

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change).

SCHEDULE FOR TRAIN ON SALEM BRANCH

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Salem		9.40 P. M.
Kernersville	8.36 A. M.	8.46
Friendship,	9.15	9.20
New Garden,	9.32	9.35
Salem Junction,	9.45	9.46 A. M.
Greensboro,	11.40 P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		1.30 A. M.
Salem Junction,	4.39 P. M.	4.40
New Garden,	4.50	4.51
Friendship,	5.03	5.07
Kernersville,	5.37	5.50 P. M.
Salem,	3.30 A. M.	

S. E. ALLEN, Gen. Ticket Agent.
T. M. R. TALCOTT, Eng. & Gen. Sup't.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

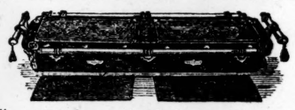
For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE

MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS,

AND ARE ENAMELLED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE

ROSEWOOD FINISH.



When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND M'F'G. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY

PATTERSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County,
SALEM, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1874.–7tf.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
FOR THE
Fall & Winter Trade
1873--'74.

COME AND SE! COME AND SEE!!
THE NEW STOCK OF
Notions and Trimmings
JUST OPENED AT THE
Salem Notion Store,
SOUTH SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

NOTIONS.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size,

with two entrances, and two show-windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF
Gents' & Ladies' Underwear,
HOSIERY,
KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAP-KINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, RIBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF
GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS,
OF ALL COLORS.

☞ OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION and SLIPPER PATTERNS.

☞ Ladies' and Gent's HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!

Come and see!

J. BLICKENDERFER.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873.–44.

PANIC PRICES!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
MRS. DOUTHIT'S
MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter
HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, *GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS*, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of **LADIES' FURS,**
KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES,
Perfumeries and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

☞ **Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.**
Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-tf.

Wines! Wines! Wines!
ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE,

AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, which are pure, and have taken the premium at all Fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice
GRAPE VINES,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
CURRANT,
GOOSEBERRY,
and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETTS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure.—Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash, delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good crant, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY,
Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C.
Sept 18 1873.—38-tf.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873–5-12m.

Strupe's Upper Leather,
HEAVY AND LIGHT,
FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S.,
Sept. 11, 1873.–37

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.
1 Fine Buggy Animal.
1 Rockaway,
1 Express Wagon.
1 2 Horse Wagon
1 one horse Wagon.
Will sell on reasonable terms.

R. A. WOMMACK.
Jan. 29, 1874.—3-

NOVELS! NOVELS!!

A LARGE lot of Novels, 50 cent Photograph Albums, Pocket Books, Dime Speakers, Letter Writers, Fortune Tellers, &c., &c., at the BOOKSTORE.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
At Panic Prices
To Cash Buyers.

☞ **Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see**

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY
IS AN
IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessaries or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED,
AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS
EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful.
Dry Goods, largest assortment to be found.
Shawls in great variety.
Fancy Goods of many kinds.
Hosiery full lines for both sexes.
Gloves, Cotton, Woolen, Buck and Kid.
Musical Instruments, cheap to good.
Ladies' Fine Sewed Shoes, Morocco, Cloth, Calf and Kid, made expressly for us.
Gent's Fine Boots and Shoes, Evans and Burt's splendid Gaiters, Bay State Gaiters, Pegged Boots and Shoes of all kinds, including many styles for Boy's Youths Misses and Children.
Rubber Over Shoes and Buskins.
Hats and Caps, suitable for young and old, a very handsome line of these goods.
Umbrellas, from cheapest to very best.
Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.
Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.
Hardware, a very neat assortment of good Goods.
Crockery in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.
Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes.
Oils, Kerosine and Linseed, by retail or by the bbl at very low figures.
Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole.
J. W. FRIES' No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins.

Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STONE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers.

We are aware of the scarcity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly.

With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.
To our Friends and Customers
IN PARTICULAR
AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers, that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING
DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpacas, Mohairs Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denins, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS,
Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamance Plaids of every style and color

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.
Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil,	Patent Medicines,	Chrome Green,	Castor Oil,	Machine Oil,	Essences,
Sweet Oil,	Chrome Yellow,	Linseed Oil,	Spices,	Ven. Red,	Cordial,
Turpentiue,	Extracts,	Spanish Brown,	Liniment,	Window Glass,	Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails,	Sprigs,	Locks,	Hammers,	Spades,	Brier Hooks,
Clinch Nails,	Tacks,	Latches,	Axes,	Forks,	Hames,
Horse Shoe Nails,	Screws,	Saws,	Trace Chains,	Cutting Knives,	Whips,
Shoe Nails,	Hinges,	Hatchets.	Shovels,	Scythes,	Ropes.

GROCERIES. White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt. Stone Ware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms and Shoe Mats, Wood and Willow Ware. Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's Shoes. GLASS STONE AND QUEENSWARE.

AND NOW WE WANT TO SAY TO YOU, that we are particularly anxious for you to call and take home some GOOD BARGAINS, for the following good reason: Since we purchased this stock of goods, we have resolved to change our business, and intend as speedily as we possibly can to CLOSE OUT OUR ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK, and go into the HARDWARE business exclusively!

This is no blarney! but sober truth! We intend to sell off all our present stock of goods at reduced prices, and that in little time. We therefore invite you. ONE AND ALL! COME AND SEE! seeing will be believing, and seeing and believing will cause you to buy cheap bargains, which will be to your own benefit, and will please and delight

Your humble Servants,
R. A. WOMMACK & CO.
Salem, N. C., October 23, 1873.

W. A. LASH, Jr., CABEL HAIRSTON, } **Proprietors.** **O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer,**

LASH'S NEW WAREHOUSE,
WINSTON, N. C.
Is now open for the sale of Leaf Tobacco.

OUR HOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF TOWN, **NEAREST THE DEPOT** and has

Eight large Sky Lights, with a South Light,

which gives it the advantage of other houses in the place All we ask is a trial, and we guarantee

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
March 1873.
LASH & HAIRSTON

Poetry.

The Honest Man Who Pays.

A DITTY FOR THE TIMES.

Mr. Oscar H. Harpel, the well known Cincinnati printer and author of THE TYPOGRAPH, sends us the following—a holiday poem which printers might do well to send forth as a "gentle reminder:"

There is one among the many,
Can you tell me where he stays?
He's an odd, old-fashioned party,
Called the honest man, who pays:
Yes—the honest man who pays
Every dollar he may owe,
Keeping up the good old ways
That so many scarcely know.

If he gives his word of promise
'Tis a bond as good as gold;
If he hold a post of honor,
Not a trust is ever sold,
By the honest man who pays
Every debt he may incur,
Yielding each a just award,
And no grudging or demur.

And I'm told this rare old party
Lives—within his income, won
By the fairest, squarest dealing
We see beneath this sun.
And the honest man who pays
Always holds it good and right,
For the rich to help the needy
When times are tough and tight.

Humorous.

A certain barber, having a great gift of gab, used to amuse his customers with his long yarns while he went through his functions on their heads and faces. One day an old codger came in, took his seat, and ordered a shave and hair cut. The barber went to work, and began at the same time to tell one of his long stories, to the no little dissatisfaction of the old gentleman, who, becoming irritated at the barber, said:

"Cut it short."

"Yes, sir," said the barber, continuing the yarn until the old gentleman again ordered:

"Cut it short."

"Yes, sir," cutting away and gabbling faster.

"Cut it short, I say," reiterated the old gent.

"Yes, sir, said the barber, going on with his story.

"Will you cut it short!" said the old gent, in a rage.

"Can't sir," said the barber; "for if you look in the glass, you'll see it's all off."

And to his horror, upon looking into the glass, he found his hair all cut from his head.

We'll call him Jim Smith, and Jones hired Jim to go after a barrel of whisky giving him a horse and cart to haul it with. Getting the whisky, on his return Jim imbibed too freely, fell asleep and with the barrel rolled out of the cart, the gentle old horse jogging off rejoicing that his load was lightened. After sleeping off the effects of the whisky he had drank, he woke up and was heard talking to himself by a passer:

"Is my name Jim Smith?" (A long pause.) "If my name is Jim Smith, I've lost old Jones' horse and cart, and the devil will be to pay—but if I am somebody else, I've found a barrel of the durndest best whisky in the South Mountain."

A farmer who wishes to invest the accumulation of his industry in the United States securities, went to a broker's office to obtain treasury notes.

The clerk inquired:

"What denomination will you have them in, Sir?"

Having never heard that word used except to distinguish religious sects, the farmer, after a little deliberation, replied:

"Well, you may give me a part in Old School Presbyterian, to please the old lady, but give me the heft on't in Free-Will Baptist."

"Dear old Aunt Mary," said a school-girl, "don't see very well, and last Sunday she was buzzing around getting ready for church looking for umbrella, specs, overshoes, and last but not least, her prayer-book. The latter she thought she had secured by grabbing something off her bureau at the last moment, but when she got to church it proved to be my musical box, and the old lady in trying to find her place in this uncommon book of prayer, touched the spring and it went off in fine style to the tune of "O, Jim Along, Jim Along Josey."

The late vicar of Sheffield, England, the Rev. Dr. Sutton, once said to the late Mr. Peech, a veterinary surgeon, "Mr. Peech, how is it that you have not called upon me for your account?" "Oh," said Mr. Peech, "I never ask a gentleman for money!" "Indeed," said the vicar; "then how do you get on if he doesn't pay?" "Why" replied Mr. Peach, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman and then I ask him."

Says a wit: Last year I saw a watch spring, a note run, a rope walk, a horse fly, and even the big trees leave. I even saw a plank walk, and a Third avenue bank run, but the other day I saw a tree box, a cat fish, and a stone fence. I am now prepared to see the Atlantic coast and the Pacific slope. My Uncle Consider says he saw a tree bark, saw it holler, and then commenced to leave. The tree held on to its trunk, which they were trying to seize for board.

To step on a piece of orange peel and come down upon the pavement like a sack of salt thrown from a fifth story window, and then have a policeman to come up and remonstrate with you for using language on the street unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, is one of the cruelest things this mocking world ever asks the Christian to endure.

A bright little girl of our city, not long since, was urging her mother to go up stairs and hear her say her prayers before retiring. Her mother, not finding it convenient, told her that Jesus heard them just as well. "But, mother," responded the little doubter, "Jesus can't turn off the gas."—*New Bedford Mercury.*

A husband finding a piece broke out of his plate and another out of his saucer, pertinently exclaimed to his wife, "My dear, it seems that everything belonging to you is broken." "Well, yes," responded the wife, "even you seem to be a little cracked."

A schoolmaster, in struggling to make a tough-brained boy understand what conscience is, finally asked, "what makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong!" "My papa's big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

Last week, in Ohio, a young lady died from what a round-headed old doctor said was "heart klot or embyolism of the main flue of the heart," but she revived in an hour and it was found had been temporarily choked by a chew of gum which she had swallowed.

A negro woman made a Christmas pie for her lord, who is in jail at Athens. The vigilant jailor examined it, and found three files, a box of matches, etc. "'Fore God, mars," she said, "I dunno how dat ole rooster eber did swaller dem files."

"Why don't you give us a little Greek and Latin occasionally?" asked a country deacon of a new minister. "Why, do you understand those languages?" No; but we pay for the best and we ought to have it."

An old judge, on being asked what was the longest court he had ever held, replied: "The longest, as to distance, was when I used to court a girl, to reach her home I had to make a circuit of eleven miles; but the *time* was a mere nothing.

"Paddy," said a joker, "why don't you get your ears cropped; they are entirely too long for a man?" "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened; they are too short for an ass."

"I never get trusted for a hat," said a spendthrift, "because I should then feel as though I were in debt over head and ears."

Family Bibles, Fine and Common.
at the BOOK STORE.

Agricultural.

The Best Bank.

We have been repeatedly assured that farming don't pay, and the boys have believed the assertion and gone to clerking, or teaching, or trading—"business" they call it. But recently the books have been opened—the book in which the accounts of all the occupations are kept; and, being looted, we see what really pays and what is unprofitable. Bankers, supposed to be a sort of nobility, have smashed; many of their clerks have proved to be great rascals; factories have stopped to liquidate, and crowds of the richest and grandest of mortals, shuffling millions of dollars, often in a day, have shrunk down to be quite common. How is it with the farmer? Has the panic touched him? Does he lie awake thinking of the hard times? Not much. It is true that if he owes more than he is able to pay, or if he has bought more land than he is able to work, he is in trouble, and now something must be sacrificed; but this dilemma was bound to appear, panic or no panic. Most farmers are out of debt, or they owe so little they can see their way clear, and the sun rises and sets as aforetime; the cows give milk, the butter comes, hens lay eggs, hogs fatten, and the country grist mill runs just as though Jay Cooke had never smashed and his satellites with him.

The truth is, farming is an institution founded on such a solid financial basis that it can never break. The farm is not only a bank, it is a mint, making its own money, which is worth just as much for the use of mankind as it was 2,000 years ago, and as it will be worth 2,000 years from to-day; and although this money is not exactly the same as greenbacks and specie, it is better, for it underlies all others, and goes before them, and makes all other things that are worth much under the stars possible. And yet we have been hearing all along that this institution of the farm does not pay. Let a man "travel this world over," like Rosin the Bow; try everything, be everything, he will come at last to see that the surest thing is a farm well stocked and tilled, and that there is no warmer place on earth than by the farmer's kitchen fire.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Farmers in Debt.

Some of our exchanges are descanting on the ruin sure to follow getting in debt to carry on farming operations. One farmer, who stopped giving and asking credit a few years ago, records it as his experience that he can buy more than he ever bought before, and sell more. The case is mentioned of the French, who never go in debt, and who, having been saving money since the days of the First Napoleon, have become the richest nation on the earth, which is proved by the fact that the German indemnity of a thousand million of dollars which they were obliged to pay has been all discharged in two years, while we have been struggling for 8 years with twice as much. Perhaps the wealth of the French farmers arises as much from small farm system and high cultivation they give to the soil. There is a vast difference in farming in a loose way and having all work done in the best manner.

R. R. R.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
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It was the first and is
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER.
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS.
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART.
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA.
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM.
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
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FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers [aided by RADWAY'S PILLS] so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

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HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES: SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
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Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other Fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of waste, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
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Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWELL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA,
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The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.
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